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# BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXI. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892. NO. 1,569.

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

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| For three months | 1 00 |

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Supervisor, Fourth District ... N. B. Hunewill.
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MISCELLANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS.

## REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. Walters, Public Administrator of said County, respectfully makes this his return of all Estates of Decedents which have come into his hands, and which still remain unsettled on the 8th day of June, 1892, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1734, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31, 1891.
J. K. Denison, July 25th, 1890.
Ah Quong Tia, June 14th, 1891.
William Mooney, July 22d, 1891.
Ah Woon, July 31st 1891.
William H. Stanton, September 19th, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Robson | $ 887 50 |
| Jacob Weaver | 668 75 |
| J. K. Denison | 100 00 |
| Ah Quong Tia | 1,515 00 |
| William Mooney | 14,427 00 |
| Ah Woon | 161 40 |
| William H. Stanton | 487 10 |

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Robson | $ 7 50 |
| Jacob Weaver | 40 00 |
| J. K. Denison | 100 00 |
| Ah Quong Tia | 137 25 |
| William Mooney | 2,711 21 |
| Ah Woon | 180 00 |
| William H. Stanton | 423 50 |

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Robson | $125 00 |
| Jacob Weaver | 135 00 |
| J. K. Denison | 100 00 |
| Ah Quong Tia | 567 00 |
| William Mooney | 523 38 |
| Ah Woon | 128 00 |
| William H. Stanton | 100 00 |

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Robson | None |
| Jacob Weaver | None |
| J. K. Denison | None |
| Ah Quong Tia | $ 271 10 |
| William Mooney | None |
| Ah Woon | 32 50 |
| William H. Stanton | 109 80 |

PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY, IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Robson, Real Estate and Personal Property | $887 50 |
| Jacob Weaver, Real Estate and Personal Property | 668 75 |
| Ah Quong Tia, Real Estate | 200 00 |

MONEYS BELONGING TO DECEDENTS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE COUNTY TREASURER AS FOLLOWS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ah Quong Tia | $ 271 10 |
| William Mooney | 2,771 21 |
| Ah Woon | 180 50 |
| William H. Stanton | 207 00 |

MONEYS STILL REMAINING IN HANDS OF COUNTY TREASURER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ah Quong Tia | $ 271 10 |
| Ah Woon | 32 50 |
| William H. Stanton | 109 80 |

In the matter of the Estate of William Mooney, deceased, the entire Property, both Real and Personal, belonging to said Estate, has been distributed to heirs of the said William Mooney, deceased, in accordance with Decree of Distribution filed herein.

In the matter of the Estate of John K. Denison, Deceased, the Administration has been closed, and the Administrator discharged.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
COUNTY OF MONO. } ss.

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and correct return of all the Estates herein above named; that he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of any estate he administered, nor is he associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1892

[L.S.]

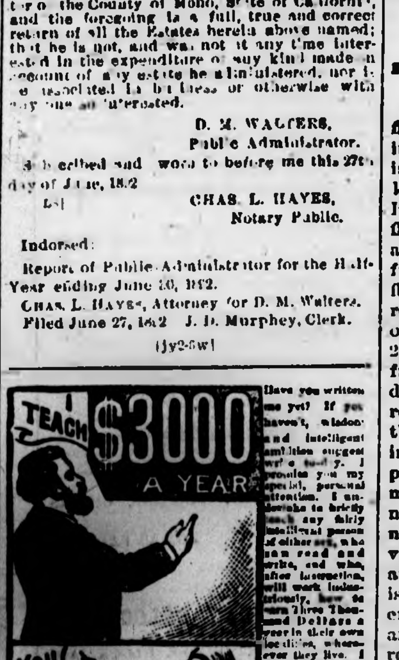
CHAS. L. HAYES,
Notary Public.

Indorsed:

Report of Public Administrator for the Half-Year ending June 30, 1892.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters.
Filed June 27, 1892 J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

(jy2-6w)



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### No Dress Reform in Turkey.

The cause of dress reform has received a serious blow in Turkey. The women of that country have sighed for the "dress of the west;" they have even envied the "figure" of their French sisters. But Abdul Hamid, who seems to be a sumptuary dictator, objects to the introduction of foreign fashions. He approves of the national dress for these reasons: It is more picturesque; it is more patriotic, and the western costume is against the precepts of the Turkish religion. He therefore requests the police of Constantinople to report to the authorities any wearers of non-Turkish dress, and he denounces the introduction of foreign fashions. Nor will he entertain any scheme of reciprocity, such as trousers for corsets, or veils for Parisian novelties.

## EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

### Interesting Relics Recently Discovered a Few Miles from Alexandria.

Valuable archæological "finds" are being developed not far from Alexandria, Egypt. They are illustrative of the Greco-Roman period. Investigation is under Dininos Pasha, and is being pushed between fourteen and fifteen miles from Alexandria. The London Times says of the discoveries:

At four to six feet below the surface the diggers found three statues in rose granites, ten feet high, lying faces downward, among the ruins of a temple, of which part of the outer walls with lower portions of columns and several square yards of flooring have been laid bare. The statues had been originally erected at or within the temple, and one of them is lying in front of the pedestal, which is about three feet high. They represent in a group, according to the heiroglyphic inscription, Rameses II. (the Greek Sesostris) and his Queen Hentmara seated. The third statue is of Rameses in an upright posture, wearing a plaited tunic, bracelets, military crown and a girdle bearing the inscription: "Beloved of Seth." At his left side he holds a scepter, surmounted by the head of his son Menephtah (the Pharaoh of the Exodus), whose cartouch is inscribed on the scepter. On the plinth at his back, which is of equal height with the statue, is chiseled a bas-relief of Queen Heptmara in profile, wearing a plaited tunic and the royal tress. The inscription above her head is "Daughter of the king—beloved of her father—royal spouse—great favorite Hentmara." On the back of the plinth is carved the royal banner of Rameses II., with all his known titles and appellations. The execution of the three statues is in the plain, vigorous style of the twelfth dynasty.

The feet of Rameses, which had been broken off in one piece with a clean fracture, were found at a few yards distance. The two heads of the group have also been broken off and are being searched for.

It is surmised that the temple and statues were overthrown after the edict of Theodosius, A. D. 389, abolishing the Egyptian religion, but nothing has yet been discovered to identify the temple with any of those known to have existed during the Egyptian or Greco-Roman periods.

Dr. Nerutsos Bey's interpretation of the inscription is: Hentmara, daughter of the king, beloved of her father (i. e., the preceding king, Osiris Menephtah, who was father of both Rameses and Hentmara), royal spouse (of Rameses II.), the (referring also to Rameses) great favorite of Seth.

The Pharaohs, following the example of Osiris, king of the gods, and his sister Isis, had the prerogative of espousing their own sisters, and this custom, consecrated by both the civil and religious law, was followed in several instances by the Ptolemies.

## ODORLESS FLOWERS.

### Few Possess the Scent of the Rose and Violet.

By far the greatest number of flowers have no smell at all—for instance, of the 4,200 species of flowers in Europe, only about ten per cent. are known to give forth any odor, says the Brooklyn Eagle. The commonest flowers are white ones, of which there are 1,194 kinds, and of these one-sixth are fragrant. Of the 951 kinds of yellow flowers 77 are odoriferous: of the 823 red kinds, 84; of the 594 blue kinds, 31; of the 308 violet blue kinds, 13. Of the 240 kinds with combined colors, 28 are fragrant. The various delightful or disagreeable odors of plants generally reside in the flowers, though in some their seat is in the leaves or stems; but in either case the odor is due to the presence of volatile essential oils of a more or less resinous nature. The number of these is unknown, and their nature is so complex that any slight variation in the temperature or in the amount of light falling on one of them is sufficient, as has been often experienced in the laboratory, to cause a rearrangement of its component elements, resulting, so far as smell is concerned, in an entirely different compound. Prophylic ether, which is an example of these unstable compounds, can by a slightly different arrangement of its elements be made to yield the odor of pineapple or of bad fish. The reason, therefore, why each kind of plant has a different odor is the ease with which one perfume can be transformed into another. Sufficient cause for such transition is found in the mode of life of each variety of plant, and the difference in their chemical constitution. Whatever in any way affects the life and growth of a plant rapidly shows its effects upon the flower and its perfume. The nature of the soil and its humidity, the variations in temperature, the intensity of the sunlight, will sooner or later transform the nature of a plant. For one plant to produce the same perfume as another it must live the same life, absorb the same elements from the earth, as also from the air; it must have the same, which necessitates similar leaves; it must build up its tissues in the same manner; in short, it must be the same plant.

### Whipping Machines.

Flogging is so indispensable in Russia that some inventor has perfected a machine which saves the human arm the infamous labor of blows. Under the flagellation of the machine taxes and arrears are to become speedily collectible.

## A GAMBLING PRINCE.

### No One Thought It Strange When George IV. Lost $800,000.

Cockfighting, as might be expected, bulks largely as one of the diversions of the "Man of Pleasure and Enterprise," and many pages are filled with its records, laws and approved principles, as well as discussions on the merits of the different "piles" or colors—ginger red, birchen yellow, and pied pile each having its enthusiastic adherents. Pugilism, too, being then at the zenith, is the subject of continuous chronicle. One is reminded of the truly heroic scale on which gambling prevailed among our great-grandfathers, says the National Observer. In our own day the unfortunate Mr. Benzon is regarded as a youth of exceptionally little sagacity, and though plenty of misery is still hatched in private hells the "Jubilee Juggins" has had few rivals. Gambling and betting disputes were often the subjects of litigation. Perhaps an English judge was never called upon to decide a more grotesque case than that arising out of a wager between the earl of March and Mr. Pigot. The former bet 1,600 guineas to 500 that Sir William Codrington, aged 50, would outlive Mr. Pigot's father, aged 70. Unknown to any of the parties, Mr. Pigot's father happened to have died on that very morning, on hearing which Mr. Pigot, Jr., refused to pay up, and was sued by Lord March. The jury awarded the 500 guineas—a decree that was sustained, on appeal, by the lord chief justice and other judges. Even cricket, which, as we know it, has a charm for our countrymen, independent of all pecuniary stimulant, used formerly to be played for heavy stakes. For instance, twenty-two of Middlesex play eleven of England at Lord's August 20, 1793, for 1,000 guineas, and win it. The return match, for a like sum, comes off September 9, and Middlesex wins again. A thousand guineas seems to have been the usual stakes in first-class matches, for in the same year we read of Essex playing Herts and Surrey playing All-England for that sum; moreover Surrey twice won 1,000 guineas that season from the luckless county of Hants. Then incredible sums are stated to have been lost and won at billiards. In a single day's play, December 22, 1793, Mr. Br—gh—n is recorded to have lost £15,000 to L—s—n B—ck—k, although early in the play the former stood a winner of 27,000. A few months later the prince of Wales is said to have lost 11,000 guineas in a single night's billiards at White's club a gentleman whose name Mr. Wheble does not disclose.

## AN ICE CREAM DIET.

### Said to Be Good for Certain Painful Diseases.

Dr. Herstey reports, in the American Medical News, three cases of gastric ulcer in which recovery had followed the use of a diet of ice cream. This novel method of treatment was suggested to him by the experience of a patient, a woman of thirty-five, who had for three months suffered from symptoms of gastric ulcer. She had hæmatemesis and severe pain, and could retain nothing until by chance she one day took a small quantity of ice cream. She had lost twenty-five pounds in weight. As all ordinary methods of dieting had failed, and digested food administered by the rectum was rejected, the patient, at her own desire, was allowed ice cream, and told to take as much of it as she could. Her severe symptoms at once began to subside, and at the end of two months, during which from one to three quarts of ice cream were taken daily, she had gained twenty-four pounds in weight. Solid nourishment was gradually added to her diet, and she made a complete recovery. Dr. Herstey had a similar experience with two other patients, in one of whom there were symptoms of perforation and local peritonitis, and he is naturally inclined to think highly of the mode of treatment and to recommend its use in similar cases. He believes that the ice cream in those cases is beneficial because of the local anæsthetic action of the cold permitting digestion to go on without pain, while at the same time sufficient material for digestion and nourishment is supplied in the cream. But he insists that every care must be taken to insure the absolute purity and freshness of the ice cream, and for this purpose he recommends that only that which is made at home should be used in such cases.

### Woman and Her Mirror.

Dr. Gustave Simon, the son of Jules Simon, has written an article on the "Abuse of the Mirror," and in it is found this wholesome advice: "The mirror has its influence on health as it has on coquetterie. The nervous, faddy, hypochondriacal woman creates maladies, and augments existing ones, in submitting to the domination of her mirror, which she invokes as a witness and consults as a physician. If she can free herself from this, she diminishes her nervousness, her anxiety, her absorption in herself, which compel her, by always looking into the glass, to analyze and question herself concerning the least changes in her face and the faintest sensations she may have. . . Briefly, the mirror should only tell you whether your toilet is neat, and whether you follow the rules of hygiene." It is strange that some cunning inventor has not yet made a looking-glass that would invariably present a glorified portrait of the woman peering into it—a property more to be desired than the magic charm of the mirror used by Cornelius Agrippa.

## COLUMBUS' FLEET.

### Recent Investigation Concerning the Discoverer's Ships.

### Interesting Particulars of the Great Voyager's Equipment Gleaned from Ancient Documents Found in Spain.

Europe and America vie with each other at the present time in presenting to the world interesting facts, gleaned from researches in connection with Christopher Columbus and the discovery of this country, the commemoration of which is soon to be celebrated. The Austrian Maritime Review has recently published a very interesting illustrated article, the result of investigations that have been made, particularly in Spain, in order to ascertain beyond doubt the exact type and maritime value of the three ships that brought the great explorer to the boundaries of a new continent. These ships, as we already know, were called "caravelles," but only the latest researches have gained for us the knowledge that this name did not apply to any particular class of vessel.

The Spaniards used the word "Carabela," which they borrowed from the Franconian tongue, and which has its root in the Greek word "Karati," to designate ships that bore not the slightest resemblance to each other, either in construction or capacity.

The investigators gathered all possible proofs that could be furnished either by the admiral's diary, particularly the log book, and the sketches which Columbus published through Juan de la Cosa, his pilot, besides many ancient documents pertaining to this subject. This thoroughness on the part of the investigators has enabled them to furnish to the marine painter Rafael Manleon the means for executing an aquarell, representing the fleet of Columbus.

The three vessels were the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta. The dimensions of the Santa Maria were as follows: Length of keel, fifty-eight feet; between perpendiculars, seventy feet; displacement of tonnage, from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty. The crew numbered no more than ninety men at any time, and the ship was able to carry sufficient water and provisions for them. The admiral's diary speaks of the size of his lifeboat, but treats the armament only superficially. It mentions, for example, that December 26 the admiral caused to be fired "una Lombarda y una Espingarda." The latter of these arms is very well known, while the former is a cannon of small caliber, used in Lombardy. The tackelage of the Santa Maria was that of a small three-master with five single sails. The mainmast had a scuttle, which the sketches show to have been round, like a basket. The general form of the hull was that which was common to the round vessels of that age. In the stern the ship carried a large cabin-house, with a small one in the bow.

The seaworthiness of the Santa Maria was excellent. The admiral's diary speaks thus of it: "The vessel behaved splendidly in bad weather; it traveled with the swiftness of a good flyer." It was the same with the other ships, and the log records often fifteen Italian miles an hour, which is equal to eleven nautical miles, a speed that was very good for the vessels of that age.

The dimensions of the other two vessels are not recorded, but the sketches and designs describe them as of smaller size. The Nina resembled the Santa Maria; the Pinta carried triangular sails, which were replaced with square ones after the first stop at the Canaries. Each vessel carried the Castillian flag on its mainmast, and the flag of the admiral on its mizzenmast. The Aragonian arms were excluded by order of the queen, because Aragonia refused to participate in defraying the expenses of the expedition. The admiral's flag was a white standard with a green cross between two crowned letters, F. and I., the initials of Ferdinand and Isabella. A cross was also painted on every sail of the ships, a custom adopted by the Spaniards and Portuguese to distinguish their fleets from those of the infidels. A canvas, found in the museum of Madrid, representing the landing of the admiral's fleet at San Salvador, and executed by the painter Brugada, corresponds fully with the descriptions set forth by the Australian Maritime Review.

### A Terrible Tipple.

The Mexican pulque is the worst drink on the face of the earth. It is the juice of a tree, and at first tastes like spruce beer, but after fermentation has ended and the alcoholic principle is fully developed in the liquid it is not only extremely intoxicating, but has a most abominable putrid smell, having imbibed the animal principles of the skin in which it is kept. It is impossible for an American to drink it without holding his nose, and after he has imbibed even a comparatively small quantity he will get drunker and stay drunk longer than on any other drink ever manufactured.

### Swans in England.

At one time the number of swans in England must have been enormous. Paulus Jovius, writing three and a half centuries ago, declared that he never saw a river so thickly covered with swans as the Thames, and in 1625, when John Taylor, the water poet, rowed from London to Christchurch, and then up the Avon to Salisbury, he was amazed at the swarm of birds on that stream.

## FRANCE AWAKENED.

### News of the Exposition Is Now Sought by Leading Newspapers.

The most noticeable aspect of exposition work abroad just now is the wonderful awakening in France to the magnitude and assured success of the enterprise. How interest in France might be stimulated has long been a subject of much consideration by the officials and committees having in charge the foreign promotion. About six weeks ago there was a joint session of the foreign exhibition and press and printing committees together with President Baker and Director General Davis on this subject. At that meeting Chief Handy was empowered to pay special attention, with large discretion, to the work in France. The result was the adoption of the plan which, without the payment of subsidies, has resulted in a wonderful increase of interest on the part of the French press and public and a strong reflex influence on the French government, which, however, has always been favorably disposed. During the month of January the number of paragraphs about the exposition in French newspapers only exceeded very slightly three hundred, whereas in February the number arose to about twelve hundred, with a good many returns yet to come in.

Chief Handy has now a list of one hundred and seventy French newspapers which during the last month editorially announced that the success of the exposition was no longer a matter of conjecture, and urged upon all concerned the importance of moving if France is not to be outstripped in the race of nations in the matter of exhibits. These papers comprise the leading representatives of French journalism, and the bundle of clippings containing their utterances is perhaps one of the most remarkable and extensive exhibitions of quickly-obtained publicity on record. In addition, all of the illustrated journals of Paris have taken hold of the subject, and two of them have published double-page illustrations of the grounds and buildings. On the whole, the situation in France in reference to the exposition may be said to have completely changed in one month for the better.

## A CHRISTIAN CONGRESS.

### Women Will Hold a Big Convention in Chicago During the Fair.

A preliminary address has been issued by the woman's committee of the world's congress auxiliary of Christian missions. The address appeals to Christian women everywhere, as well as missionary organizations, for encouragement and assistance in carrying out the work they have outlined. They announce that their object is "to elevate and improve the condition of women throughout the world; to promote justice, virtue and domestic peace, to show in the congresses in which women will participate that the elevation of woman is a true measure of the progress of the age." They express themselves as desirous of improving the opportunity offered by the gathering of large numbers of people at the world's fair to hold a congress of missions and to portray the work now being done by the missionary organizations. Their especial object is to show what Christianity has done for women, and set forth "the influential and important part women have performed in the noble work of earth." The committee invites recommendations of persons to assist in the addresses, suggestions as to special topics for discussion and any method anyone may suggest for the accomplishment of efficient work.

The officers of the committee are Mrs. Franklin W. Fisk, chairman; Mrs. Moses Smith, vice chairman; Mrs. Henry P. Crowell, secretary.

## PEOPLE WITHOUT A NATION.

### The Only Application That Has Been Refused.

One nation, or people, will not be given space at the world's fair. The application for exhibition room made by this nation has been laid aside, and, strange to say, there is to be no objection make to the decision.

The Czechs made this application, which has been refused, the action in laying the matter aside being based upon the fact that, as a nation, the Czechs have no existence. One or two prominent German newspapers, some Austrian publications and a few of Bohemia have mentioned the fact, but with no attempts at criticism, as it seems pretty well understood that the Czechs have no rights which would entitle them to representation as a nation.

The Czechs are a branch of the Slavonic race, which includes the Bohemians and the Czechs, and from the predominant element in Bohemia and Moravia, where their number is estimated at 2,930,000 and 1,252,000 respectively. They also contribute something like 514,000 to the population of Hungary, being located mainly on the northwest frontiers. To Austria Silesia the Czechs contribute 93,000, and to Prussia Silicia, 60,000, besides a considerable to Austria proper, Bukowina and Slavonia. But the Czechs will not be at the world's fair as a separate nation of the earth.

### Little But Noisy.

A Missouri man contracted with a hotel keeper to furnish a wagon load of frogs a week. He appeared on the appointed day with three little frogs. "Where are the rest of them?" inquired the landlord. "That's all there were in the pond," the man meekly said. "But they made so much noise that I thought there was a million of 'em."

# CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, JULY 30, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

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## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
**BENJAMIN HARRISON,**
Of Indiana.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
**WHITELAW REID,**
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS.
Second District.
**JOHN F. DAVIS,**
of Calaveras.

[New York Press].

### TARIFF PICTURES.

Remember that reciprocity with any particular nation would be a very negative, paper affair without the protection of that nation against its competitors in our markets. Our exports to Cuba, which were only $926,049 in April, 1891, before reciprocity, were $1,497,441 in April, 1892, under reciprocity.

A vigilance committee of about 75 men took the Ruggles brothers, the Redding stage robbers and murderers, from the Redding jail about midnight Sunday and hanged them to a blacksmith's derrick. As they and their friends had plenty of money to clear them, and the foolish women of Redding were making heroes of them by sending them flowers and delicacies, the people were afraid they would escape their just punishment, and decided to take the law into their hands for once, after having their county bankrupted through the trials of robbers during the past twenty-five years.

On Sunday morning last Vanderbilt's fine yatch Alva was run into and sunk while at anchor in a fog off the coast between Bar Harbor and Newport, to which port she was bound with Vanderbilt and a number of friends on board. The steamer H. F. Dimock, which sunk her, took off her passengers and crew none too soon, as she soon went to the bottom. As the Alva cost an immense sum it is likely attempts will be made to raise her.

The newspapers of Nevada have started a fund for the benefit of the widow of the late George M. Cassidy, of the Eureka Sentinel, who was left in poor circumstances. It is proposed to solicit subscriptions of one dollar, the newspapers to act as Treasurer for their respective localities. As Cassidy did much for Nevada, her people should now be liberal towards the fund for the benefit of his widow.

On Saturday afternoon last H. C. Frick, manager of the Carnagie Works at Homestead, Pa., was shot twice and stabbed three times by an Anarchist named Bergman. The strikers must stop such work if they expect to have the sympathy of the people in their struggle against injustice.—Bergman was arrested, and he should be punished to the full limit of the law.

On Sunday six attempts were made to burn the barns at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, and the employes were kept busy putting them out. A man was seen by one of the horsemen to strike a match, but before he could set fire chase was made, but he escaped.

Judge Catlin, of Sacramento, has decided that an attorney in an insolvent case may be paid out of the estate of the insolvent, if his services have been beneficial to the estate, and that the insolvent is not necessarily obliged to pay his lawyer.

Over ten thousand people enjoyed the open-air concert on the Plaza at Sacramento on Sunday evening last. It did the people more good than going to church to listen to a dry, revamped sermon.

Stanford's great and favorite trotter Palo Alto is dead. His great time was 2:08¾, which he made on the kite-shaped track at Stockton last November. He died of pneumonia. He was worth at least $150,000.

Maggie Cumming's, a 14-year-old, has been arrested in San Francisco for setting fire to the house in which she was employed. She set fire six times with coal oil.—She has confessed.

Senator Thomas Fraser, of El Dorado county, has been appointed Register of the U. S. Land Office at Sacramento vice Roberts, deceased. This is a most excellent appointment.

The assessment roll of Sacramento county foots up $33,246,450, an increase of $500,000 over last year.

We have no room this week for any proceedings of the late Republican State Convention.

Grasshoppers are destroying vegetables of all kinds in Arizona.

General Weaver is to be in Sacramento on August 10th.

### LIEU LANDS.

The Sacramento Bee of the 21st says that Secretary Noble, of the Interior Department, has refused to accept the claim of the State of California to lieu lands with swamp land basis. The Bee was received too late for us to refer to it in our last issue. In refering to this decision the Bee says: "Several attempts have been made on behalf of the State to select and have approved to it indemnity or lieu lands, where sections sixteen or thirty-six are made fractional in quantity by reason of the township being made fractional in cases where the United States had not extended its system of surveys over the swamp lands previously granted to the State.

The right of the State to this land has never been upheld, but the General Land Office at Washington has through error approved several of these swamp land basis. It was upon this basis that the land ring, led by the notorious John A. Benson, O. E. Miller, F. H Hyde and others, selected an estimated quantity of 100,000 acres and sold the lieu to people all over the State.—They were enabled to do this, as was charged, by using a system of dummy applicants and by filing fraudulent applications accompanied by affidavits in the office of the State Surveyor General. Thus the land would be tied up until the ring could find purchasers and bona fide applicants were shut out. It will be remembered that one result of the Bee's exposures was the indictment of O. E. Miller for procuring an employe of the State Library, of which he is one of the Directors, to swear to an affidavit of land that she had never seen. Miller got out of the scrape on a technicality.

It was understood that the people who bought the lieu of the ring paid anywhere from $2 to $5 an acre for it. The decision of Secretary Noble will render their selections valueless and will cause heavy losses to many who cannot afford the sacrifice.—In some cases the ring is said to have given bonds to guarantee the title to the lieu, but generally the innocent purchasers are probably out and injured.

The State, too, loses by the adverse decision since all the land released by the decision was to be paid for at the rate of $1 25 an acre and the money was to go into the School Fund. Thus the Secretary's decision has injured innocent purchasers, kept the State out of a large amount of money that she expected, and at the same blow knocked out the most powerful land ring that has ever preyed upon the public domain.

Had the Bee's expose been delayed much longer there is no telling where the conspirators would have stopped, or how many more thousands of acres would have been gobbled to enrich the ring and squeeze honest purchasers.

The ring was enabled to extort several times the State price of the lieu, because it possesses a complete set of books, maps, plats and survey records and is thoroughly familiar with the workings of all the land offices. There is no doubt that the operations of all or nearly all of its members rest upon rank perjury of dummies, or upon affidavits of people who were never in the flesh at all.

There is no appeal to any higher authority than the Interior department, but it is not improbable that Benson and his colleagues will carry the cases to Congress and endeavor to secure a law legalizing their acts.

The ring is broken, however, and The Bee congratulates the people that it was in its power to assist in rendering so signal a public service.

It is said that this decision will effect hundreds or thousands of acres in Mono and Alpine counties, but we cannot say whether it is true or not, but we are told that the California and Nevada Wool Growers' Association intend to probe the matter to the bottom and find out, if they can, whether there is anything wrong in the land titles in this county, and, if there should be, to have them righted.

There is no denying that the General Government, the State, and people desiring homes, have been damnably wronged by land thieves throughout the State, particularly in some of the Southern and desirable counties, where the land rings have gotten to work in good shape.

### OUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

It is with much pleasure that we announce the nomination of John F. Davis, of Calaveras county, for Congress by the late Republican Congressional Convention of the Second Congressional District. He is a Native Son of the Golden West; a graduate of Harvard, and a very brilliant young man. Mr. Davis is an eloquent speaker and two years ago stumped the old Third District in company with the lamented Blanchard, who was the candidate for Congress, and did noble work for the party, reducing a large Democratic majority to about 150, which elected Caminetti.

Mr. Davis will visit every section of his District, and in due time the people of Mono county will have the pleasure of listening to California's "Silver tongued" orator. Mr. Davis is a mining man, but his course in Congress will not be antagonistic to the agricultural interests of the State, as his own county is a great fruit producing county, as well as a prominent mining district. We congratulate the people of the Second Congressional District that they are to be represented by so able a Native Son as John F. Davis has shown himself to be.

### More Delay.

Bruggy, the Sonoma murderer, has had his case taken into the United States Courts with a view of saving his neck, which should have been stretched a year or more ago. It is such work that is bringing Judge Lynch into popularity. Were murderers treated in this country as they are in England there would be no occasion for Judge Lynch to open his Court in any portion of our great country—but our Courts do not do business that way.

There seems to be a doubt in Nevada as to a man being entitled to vote in that State under the new election law, unless he is able to read and write the English language.

### BODIE ALL RIGHT.

In common with all Monoites our sympathy goes to the people of Bodie who in an hours' time on Tuesday morning witnessed the destruction of their marts of trade and a few homes by the fell destroyer, fire.—We know what it is to lose all by that agency, and by flood, having had a full experience in Sacramento, but the people of Bodie are energetic, and the prosperity of the town will warrant the rebuilding of the burnt district in much better form than it was before, and make property safer from fire. While but little was saved from the fire, many escaping from their buildings with only the clothes they could gather handily, we are assured there is no real distress traceable to the great calamity. It is said that every fire improves a town, and if such is true, perhaps our Bodie friends will yet find that, as property owners, the fire was a benefit to the town, if a calamity to individuals. There is no place of its size in the State where the business men have done a better and safer business; where the laboring man has more constant and remunerative employment, receiving good wages, which are paid promptly. The drummers, or, to speak more politely, the "commercial travelers" all say that Bodie is the best trading camp they have on their list, and if it should be entirely obliterated it surely would "be missed" by their business principals in San Francisco. Bodie can stand a fire better than nine-tenths of the towns on the Pacific Coast.

The Eastern papers, edited by those who recently composed the Editorial Excursion party to the Pacific Coast, are ringing the praises of California. California is getting a goodly amount of free advertising now, and it will be of great benefit to the State.

The Russian Government, according to official reports, has accepted Baron Hirsch's proposition to lead 3,500,000 Hebrews from Russia to new homes in foreign lands within twenty-five years.

George Zumwalt, one of the oldest of California Pioneers, and formerly a resident of Sacramento, died last week at Anderson, Shasta county, aged 92.

The Calaveras Prospect says that the Southern Pacific surveyors are in the vicinity of Murphys, heading for the timber belt above the Big Tree Grove.

Congressman Bowers has been nominated for re-election in the Seventh District. He has been a good Congressman, and will be re-elected.

This week has been intensely hot in the Eastern and Western States, where many have been sun struck.

The widow of the late Governor Stevenson, of Nevada, died in San Francisco on the 20th.

The Supreme Court has decided that an oral agreement between counsel is binding.

### Dead Sea Fruits.

They slay multitudes when they are the product of neglect of incipient disease. A "slight" cold, a fit of indigestion, biliousness or constipation each or any of these "minor ailments" advance in many cases with "league-destroying strides." Give them a swift, early defeat with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and avert the danger. Abernethy administered an alarming rebuke to the man who informed him that he had "only a cold!" "Only a cold," repeated the doctor. "What would ye have—the plague!" Rheumatism and la grippe are easily extinguishable at the start. Why then allow them to get up a full head of steam? Put on the brakes with the Bitters. The genial warmth which this superb medicine diffuses through the system, the impetus it gives to the circulation of the blood, its soothing and strengthening effect upon the nervous, specially recommend it to the enfeebled and sick. 'Tis the great specific for malaria.

## POLITICAL.

### For Sheriff.

A. MAESTRETTI,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

### For Sheriff,

P. E. VAN LOAN.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

## LEGAL.

### Notice.

SOME EVIL DISPOSED PERSON HAVING circulated a rumor that I am indebted to T. B. Rickey, on a mortgage, I wish to say publicly, that said rumor is false, and the party circulating it is a falsifier. I do not owe T. B Rickey one cent.

jy2 NORMAN HUNTOON.

### Notice.

### Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF ALICE MAY SCHUMAN, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Alice May Schuman, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the Law Office of Wm. O. Parker, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, this being the place for receiving the same.

M. J. CODY.

Executor of the Estate of Alice May Schuman, deceased.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono Co Cal., June 16th, 1892. jy2-4w

## NEW TO-DAY.

### CHAPTER CXI.

**An Act to provide for the issuance of and sale of State bonds to create a fund for the construction and furnishing by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners of a general ferry and passenger depot in the City and County of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds, and providing for the submission of this Act to a vote of the people.**

[Approved March 17, 1892.]

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of providing a fund for the payment of the indebtedness hereby authorized to be incurred by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, for the erection and furnishing of a general railroad, passenger, and ferry depot, at or near the foot of Market Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, which the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct in the manner and method authorized by law, and at a cost not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the State Treasurer shall, immediately after the issuance of the proclamation of the Governor, hereinafter provided for, prepare suitable bonds of the State of California; one thousand bonds, in the denomination of one hundred dollars each; five hundred bonds, in the denomination of five hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty bonds, in the denomination of one thousand dollars each. The whole issue of said bonds shall not exceed the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from their date, and shall be payable at the office of the State Treasurer at the expiration of nineteen years from their date.—Said bonds shall bear date the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and shall be payable on the first day of January, A. D. nineteen hundred and twelve. The interest accruing on said bonds shall be due and payable at the office of the said Treasurer on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year; provided, that the first payment of interest shall be made on the first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on so many of said bonds as have been theretofore issued. At the expiration of nineteen years from the date of said bonds, they shall cease to bear interest, and said Treasurer shall forthwith pay the same out of the San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, provided for hereinafter in this Act. Said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Controller, indorsed by said Treasurer, and shall have the seal of the State affixed thereto.

SEC. 2. Interest coupons shall be attached to each bond, so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond. Said coupons, consecutively numbered, shall be signed by the State Treasurer. But no interest on any of said bonds shall be paid for any time which may intervene between the date of any of said bonds and the issue thereof to a purchaser.

SEC. 3. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expense that may be incurred by the State Treasurer in having said bonds prepared. Said amount shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 4. When the bonds authorized to be issued under this Act shall be duly executed numbered consecutively, and sealed, they shall be by the State Treasurer sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and in such parcels as said Treasurer shall deem best; but he must reject any and all bids for said bonds, or any of them, which shall be below the par value of said bonds; and he may, by public announcement at the place of sale, continue such sale, as to the whole or any part thereof, to any time and place he may select. Due notice of the place and time of sale of such bonds shall be given by said Treasurer, by publication in two newspapers published in the City and County of San Francisco, and also in two newspapers published in the city of Oakland, two published in the city of Los Angeles, and two published in the city of Sacramento, once a week for four weeks prior to such sale. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.—The proceeds of the sale of such bonds shall be forthwith paid over by said Treasurer into the treasury, and must be by him kept in a separate fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Fund," and must be used exclusively for the building and furnishing of said depot. Drafts and warrants upon said fund shall be drawn upon and shall be paid out of said fund in the same manner as drafts and warrants are drawn upon and paid out of the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds a sinking fund, to be known and designated as the "San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund," shall be and the same is hereby created, as follows: The State Treasurer shall, on the first day of each and every month after the date of said bonds, take from the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund the sum of four thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and place the same in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, created by this section. Said Treasurer shall, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose, employ the moneys in said sinking fund in the purchase of bonds of the United States, which said bonds shall be kept in a proper receptacle, appropriately labeled; but he must keep always on hand a sufficient amount of money in said sinking fund with which to pay the interest on the State bonds herein provided to be issued. And to provide means for the payment of said sum of five thousand one hundred and thirty one dollars, monthly, from said San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund into said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and for the other payments out of said fund authorized by this Act, and as provided for therein, the said Board of State Harbor Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed, by the collection of dockage, wharfage, tolls, rents, and cranage, to collect a sum of money sufficient therefor; over and above the amount limited by section two thousand five hundred and twenty-six of the Political Code of the State of California. After the payment of all said bonds the surplus or balance remaining in said sinking fund, if any there be, shall forthwith be paid into the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund. At the maturity of said State bonds the said Treasurer shall sell the United States bonds then in said sinking fund, at governing market rates, and place the proceeds in said San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund, and shall pay out the same in extinguishment of said State bonds, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 6. The State Treasurer shall keep full and particular account and record of all his proceedings under this Act, and he shall transmit to the Governor an abstract of all his proceedings thereunder, with his annual report, to be by the Governor laid before the Legislature; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided for in this Act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the Governor, or Attorney General, or a committee of either branch of the Legislature, or a joint committee of both.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay the interest on said bonds when the same falls due, out of the sinking fund provided for in this Act, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 8. This Act, if adopted by the people, as hereinafter provided for, shall take effect on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety two, as to all its provisions, except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, and as to said excepted provisions this Act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be submitted to the people of the State of California for their ratification at the next general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and the qualified electors of the State shall, at said election, on their ballots, vote for or against this Act; those voting for the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the San Francisco Depot Act," and those voting against the same shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "Against the San Francisco Depot Act." The Governor of this State shall include the submission of this Act to the people as aforesaid in his proclamation calling for said general election.

SEC. 10. The votes cast for or against this Act shall be counted, returned, and canvassed, and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for State officers; and if it appear that said Act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election as aforesaid, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid are against this Act, then the same shall be and become void.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have this Act published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein throughout this State, for three months next preceding the general election to be holden in the month of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-two. The costs of such publication shall be paid out of the General Fund, on Controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose.

SEC. 12. This Act may be known and cited as the "San Francisco Depot Act."

SEC. 13. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed. jy30-3m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## TO VOTERS.

### RE-REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, made at the January session 1892, the Great Register of Mono County was cancelled, and a new Registration of Voters ordered.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a new and complete registration of voters in the SEVERAL PRECINCTS in the County, will commence on

SATURDAY, the 30th DAY of JULY, 1892, and MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 85 DAYS.

All voters should see to it that their names are properly registered.

Dated Bridgeport, July 9th, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

(Registering Agents will be appointed in each Precinct). jy16-td

## HOTELS.

### ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

### OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street.
BODIE..........................CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.............Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

### HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES..............................Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

### BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.................................Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

### PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

### BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

### PIONEER SALOON.
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

### CAPITOL SALOON,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT.
FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS,
AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.
RICHARD WHITFORD,
my21-tf Manager.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION
ONLY
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

### H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. ja28

### CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

### FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal.
P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

### BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je18-tf

### R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining-litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING,
AND GENERAL JOBBING

### R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

### W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

### HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
510 California Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. ☞ GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

MOTIVE POWER
HERCULES
Gas and Gasoline
ENGINES

Have fewer parts, and are therefore less likely to get out of order than any other gas or gasoline engine now built. Just light the burner, turn the wheel, and it runs all day.

MAKES NO SMELL OR DIRT.
No double or false explosions, so frequent with the unreliable spark.
For Simplicity it Beats the World.
It Oils itself Automatically.
No Batteries or Electric Spark.
It runs with a Cheaper Grade of Gasoline than any other Engine.
FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS APPLY TO
PALMER & REY, MANUFACTURERS,
San Francisco, Cal. and Portland, Or.

ADVERTISE
IN
THIS PAPER.

# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JULY 30, 1892.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Personal.

Nat. Boyd of Bodie was here on Monday.

W. H. Metson and C. [illegible], of San Francisco, left here on Wednesday morning on their return to the Bay, going to Carson in their own conveyance.

J. Langrell and wife were here on Monday, from Mono Lake. They went to Bodie the same day, leaving there for San Francisco on Wednesday, Mr. Langrell going for medical advice.

Alfred V. Morgan, of the Bodie Miner, came over with the last sad remains of his office—his forms and a couple of cases of type, to get out his paper from the CHRONICLE-UNION OFFICE, which we placed at his disposal. He has ordered a new press, etc., and will be in the swim again in a week or two.

Mrs. Minnie Hampton was down from the Hot Springs a couple of days this week, and her mother, Mrs. Sam Fales was down on Tuesday.

Fred. Hardy and Mr. Shields were in from Antelope on Tuesday.

W. Radley, of Antelope, went to Bodie on Thursday with a load of vegetables, small fruits, etc., for which the Bodie people will have a good appetite.

Sheriff Cody, who is a heavy loser by the Bodie fire, went to Bodie on Thursday with his family.

Dr. C. Sinclair and May Hopkins went to Antelope Thursday.

R. S. Miner went to Carson yesterday by Gelatt's stage.

Lincoln Goodnow, brother of the late Dr. Goodnow, and his son, Frank, were over from Sonora yesterday, and returned home to-day.

Harvey Boone, of Bodie, is in town.

COSTLY TRIAL.—The trespass case of Huntoon vs. Rodrigues was tried before Justice Fales this week, occupying three days and enlisting the services of Attorneys Miner and Parkes for the plaintiff, and Goodall and Hayes for the defendant.—The jury rendered a verdict of $15 damages in favor of plaintiff, which threw the costs on the defendant. After paying the costs of the Court, over $100, and the four distinguished lawyers, we don't see where Huntoon got in, nor can we see that the defendant sheepowner has made much by not settling with the plaintiff in the first instance. But Justices, lawyers, officers and jurors must live.

MAKE IT KNOWN.—P. E. Van Loan and A. Maestretti, both of Bodie, have announced themselves as candidates for Sheriff of this county. These gentlemen are well known to the people of the county, and it looks as though the Republican County Convention will have no other contestants before it for this position. If there are other Republicans thinking of entering the lists, it is time they were announcing themselves.

HOMESTEAD PATENTS.—Register Craig, of the Independence Land Office, gives notice through the Inyo Index of the 20th, that the following Homestead Patents have been received by him: No. 277—A. F. Hector, No. 281—C. F. Hector, and No. 283—J. M. Miller—all of Mono county. They will be delivered on surrender of Duplicate Receipts.

CONCERT.—Frank Overton will give a vocal and instrumental concert this evening at Bryant's Hall, to be followed by a dance. Mr. Overton has the reputation of being a fine singer, and an accomplished musician, and the concert will be worth attending.—Admittance 50 cents. Children 25 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BE CAREFUL.—On Thursday morning Bridgeport came near having a little blaze, and perhaps a big one, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the Severe Brick, but a prompt application of smothering blankets put it out and saved us a damaging fire.—Don't fool with coal oil, if you do not want any serious results.

READ IT.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, to furnish the wherewith to build a State passenger and ferry depot at the foot of Market street, San Francisco. It will be found to be very entertaining reading; but voters should read it so as to vote on it understandingly.

SOCIAL.—It will be seen that the ladies of Bridgeport will give Rev. Bradley a benefit on Saturday evening next. It will be a very entertaining affair. It will cost nothing to get in, but it will not be safe to leave your purses at home, as it will cost something to get out.

UP SHE WENT.—The CHRONICLE-UNION flag was sent to the masthead yesterday in honor of the nomination of John F. Davis for Congress. The nomination is agreeable to the Republicans of this county—in fact, we know of but one who favored Johnson.

ICE CREAM.—The Misses Nellie and Hattie Hawks have opened ice cream parlors in the Crowell building, and dispense that luxury every Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings. Give them a call.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Bradley will hold services at the School House at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DON'T FORGET.—No one naturalized after the 10th of August can vote at the next election.

## BODIE'S GREAT FIRE.

We gather the following account of the fire in Bodie from yesterday's Bodie Miner:

The fire started in the building used by Mrs. James Perry as a grocery store, restaurant and bakery. It was about two o'clock in the morning when the Chinese cook discovered the blaze, and at once an alarm was given. Assistance was soon at hand, but the flames were spreading so quickly it was found impossible to check them with the water on the premises, and attention was given to the saving of the contents of the house. The heat was so oppressive, however, little in this direction was accomplished.

The buildings on either side of Mrs. Perry's soon caught, and from one place to another the flames leaped, it becoming more apparent every minute that the greater part of the west side of the street was doomed.

It was but a short time before the Goodson buildings and Occidental hotel, on the east side of the street, were ablaze, and then it was all hope departed.

In the meantime, as soon as the alarm was given, the firemen got out the hose carts and hook and ladder truck, and attached hose to the hydrants. But there was no water.

While waiting for the water from the reservoir the men busied themselves getting what they could from wells, pumps and the like and attempted to keep the fire from buildings that were not yet burning. But their efforts were vain. On rushed the relentless flames, seemingly taking a fiendish delight in destroying as much property as possible.

Water! water! the only salvation of the town, where was it? why was none on the scene?

Quickly spread the rumor that there was none in the reservoir, but this proved to be untrue. The reservoir was full, but some one had blundered. Each second this blunder was becoming more costly to the people.

Finally the rushing sound of the water was heard, bringing with it a ray of hope to those whose property had thus far escaped. But alas! it was too late to save the business portion of the town. Nearly the entire length of Main street was a sheet of blazing fire.

Bravely and manfully the firemen went to work, and perseveringly labored to keep the flames from spreading further. They worked with might and main, and to their noble efforts many a family is indebted for sheltering homes to-day. At times it was feared that despite their efforts different residences would follow the business houses and be burned to the ground, but this thought proved erroneous.

The defiant flames, so unconquerable for a while, were at last subdued and gotten under control.

Day dawned upon a scene of desolation. Where once had stood prosperous business houses now nothing remained but their ruins. Main street presented a sorry sight. For nearly its entire length nothing met the eye but the debris of burned buildings. Scattered about in different places at a safe distance from the street were the things that had been saved. They comprised a miscellaneous assortment and included a little of everything, from a piano to a paper of pins.

Not an eating-house nor a lodging-house was left, and numerous miners and others were without places to sleep or procure breakfast; but the private families overcame this difficulty by placing their homes at the disposal of the unfortunates, so none went without food or shelter.

Early in the morning a grand scramble took place for buildings, and places that had before been considered worth but little became valuable. Everything in the shape of a house is being utilized for some purpose. A number of unoccupied buildings were still standing in different parts of town, and these will be moved to the old lots, or new ones will be built. Some of the business men are yet undecided as to where they will locate, but most of them will probably start at their old places.

The cause of the fire is shrouded in mystery, but there are some circumstances that point to the hand of the incendiary. As stated above, the first one to see the blaze was the Chinese cook employed by Mrs. Perry. As soon as he entered the kitchen he smelled the fumes of coal oil, and at the same time noticed flames leaping up from the large meat block, which was similar to those used in butcher shops. The second person to enter the room was P. Walheim, who also states that there was a strong odor of coal oil. At first it was thought the fire had started in the bakery part of the building, but this was not the case. It was in the kitchen, and as there was no fire in the range or bakery, nor had there been since the previous evening, it looks suspicious, to say the least.

It will be remembered that about the same time in the morning on July 5th a fire broke out in nearly the same place as this last one. The first one was easily extinguished by a few buckets of water. At the time it was not exactly clear how the fire started, but viewed in the light of subsequent events it is easy to believe it was incendiary in its origin. It requires no great exertion of the mind to connect the two fires, and to imagine that they were the work of some person who was bent upon a spirit of revenge against Mrs. Perry or her family. It is hard to contemplate a being so devoid of all principles of manhood and humanity as to willfully and deliberately endanger the lives and property of hundreds of people; but it is a painful fact that such have existed and do exist at this time.

The property saved from the burned houses amounted to but little. Some goods were taken out of the places on the west side of the street, but much thus saved was afterward burned or stolen. On the other side the people had placed all hopes in the timely arrival of the water, and but little effort was made to have things taken to a place of safety until it was too late to accomplish much.

Through the stupidity or ignorance of some one the water was not there in time.

The town gets its water for fire purposes from a reservoir on the hill, which is supplied by the Lent shaft. At the Standard mill is a water-gate to let the water into the pipes in town, so all that is necessary in case of fire is to turn it on there; but the arrangement is such that one unfamiliar with its working would turn the water off instead of on. On this occasion the water was properly turned on by Jos. Beck, the Standard mill watchman, who then went about his regular duties. Some one from town then arrived and, thinking the water had not been turned on, proceeded to do so as he thought, but really turned it off. In this way very valuable time was lost.

Those who were burned out have furnished THE MINER with the following estimates of their losses:

August Seiler, $600.
Louis Lawier, $1000.
Richard M[illegible], $300.
—. Hansen, $1500.
T. J. Brown, $300.
Kuhlmann Bros., $7000; insured for $1000.
Mrs. D. V. Goodson, $1500.
N. J. Salisbury, $8000.
Mrs. James Perry, $1500.
John McAlpin, $3000.
Jacob Levy, $6500.
Eli Johl, $8000; insurance, $500.
C. B. Donnelly, $1800.
J. B. Vieira, $5000.
N. W. Boyd, $15,000; insurance, $2000.
R. A. Leale, $1000.
A. Soderling, $1000.
A. Maestretti, $1500.
Peter Tobin, $2600.
P. Walheim, $2000.
Fred Henseleitt, $2000.
John Nicolas, $1000.
J. W. Moyle, $1000.
Wells, Fargo & Co., $150.
E. Marks, $3000.
F. A. Fullmore, $1500.
Orlando E. Jones, $2700.
Andrew Arrild, $3000.
Mrs. A. S Montrose $1000.
M. J. Cody, $2000.
R. W. Scott, $250.

The above figures, though aggregating $88,100, do not represent the entire loss. A great many of the buildings were owned by San Francisco people. Not included in the above losses are the Langrell building and the old Parole saloon, which was owned by N. Carian. To the above amount should also be added the value of the personal effects of those who were living at the hotels and lodging-houses, which, together with the other losses, will swell the grand total to at least $100,000. As an offset to this sum there is $3500 worth of insurance, which will be received by three of the heaviest losers. We are informed by George W. Borrowe that a New York company in which his father is interested was about to place $15,000 insurance in town, but had not concluded negotiations.

In all there were 64 buildings destroyed, and the burned district extends from the shed south of where Andrew Arrild's livery stable was to Cain's bank on the west side of Main street and on the east side from A. Soderling's assay office to the old dwelling house of Silas B. Smith, but which is now owned by John Langrell.

## OUR NEXT ASSEMBLYMAN.

There has been so little said about the Assembly nomination in Inyo county this year, a few interested parties in this county have been in hopes that the Assembly lightning would strike twice in the same spot and hit the same man again, and this feeling has been considerably strengthened by editorials in the Inyo Register to the effect that Inyo would be content to have Assemblyman Hunewill re-elected as Inyo's nominee; but Inyo has too many able men within its confines to nominate a man who could not get a re-nomination from his own county, and could not carry it if he should. The Inyo Index says that Thomas C. Boland, of Keeler, has consented to take the Assembly nomination from the Republicans of that county. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Boland at the last Republican State Conventions that nominated Markham and Bowers, and found him to be a gentleman whom the Republicans of this Assembly District can place implicit confidence in, as he is very popular in Inyo county, where he is known as a good business man and thoroughly honest. If all the Assembly Districts in this State will be careful in the selection of their Assemblymen, as Inyo will be, the next Assembly will be an honest one; but it is a consolation to know that it cannot be worse than the last was. If Mr. Boland lives to be voted for he will receive a rousing vote in Alpine and Mono counties.

## A SOCIAL

The Ladies of Bridgeport, assisted by the Sunday School children and other volunteers, will give a Social at Bryant's Hall on Saturday evening, August 6th. The evening will be passed pleasantly with songs, select readings, choruses, etc., lavishly interspersed with Ice Cream, Sandwiches, Cakes, Coffee, Tea. etc., etc.

The proceeds were intended for Rev. T. Lloyd Bradley, but if it is necessary or requisite, or so desired, they will be applied to any one needy from result of Bodie fire.

Admission Free.

THE LADIES.

The most notable event of the evening will be the singing of the College Song, "Polly, Wolly, Doodle," by J. D. Murphey, R. S. Miner, H. C. Hampton and A. F. Bryant, all fresh from College, and it will be well worth the price of admission—if not what it will cost to make your exit. Another attraction will be a Post Office, which will be open all the evening for the receipt and delivery of correspondence.

A VILE SLANDER.—The Hawthorne Bulletin says that Joe Klein recently stopped over night in Bridgeport on his way home from a fishing excursion on which he did "not get a bite," but that after going to bed here "the bedbugs were out in force and he could not sleep." "You bet I got bites enough there," said Joe." That is a libel on our hotels, and if Klien will give us $10 for every bedbug he does not see in any of our hotels, we will give him $5 for every one he catches. We wish to say that bedbugs are not known in any hotel in Bridgeport.

MONO'S MEMBER.—The Second Congressional District Republican Convention, nominated John F. Davis, of Calaveras, by a vote of 65 to 36 for Grove Johnson.—R. M. Folger, of the CHRONICLE-UNION, was elected a member of the Congressional Committee for Mono county, and W. P. Merrill for Alpine county.

GET REGISTERED.—Get registered without delay. Registration commenced this morning. Study the color of your eyes, state of your complexion, and everything else you can think of about yourself so as to answer Clerk Murphey's legal impudent questions.

In Mexico crops are a failure, and hundreds of cattle are dying of starvation, and much distress will be found among the people.

General Weaver, the People's candidate for President, will speak in Reno, August 3d.

The hay crop of Owens Valley is very light.

FOR AN OUTING.

MT. SHASTA, the crowning glory of the Northern Sierra, reached in about 14 hours from San Francisco. Railroad Station of Sisson within 12 miles of the summit. Hotel accommodations at and near Sisson.

THE TAVERN OF CASTLE CRAGS, in the most picturesque portion of the Sacramento Canon, under Hotel del Monte management.

LAKE TAHOE, in a vast glacier trough of the Sierra Nevada, 6,200 feet above sea, reached by C. P. Ry. (209 miles) to Truckee; thence, via stage, 12 miles. The famous Glen Alpine country lies a few miles to the southwest of Tahoe.

SUMMIT SODA SPRINGS, on the crest of the Sierra Nevada, 190 miles from San Francisco.

YOSEMITE, the unparalleled, distance 150 miles in air line from San Francisco, Rail travel to Raymond, 199 miles; staging 60 miles. Reached in 40 hours from San Francisco.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, with its hundred-acre garden, and

PACIFIC GROVE, the cool camping retreat of the interior recreation seekers.

SANTA CRUZ, with its fine sea beaches and bathing establishments.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA GEYSERS, situated in the heart of the hot springs resorts of Lake and Sonoma Counties, reached via the Napa Valley route.

THESE, and scores of hot and cold mineral water establishments, of camping grounds, of fishing streams and hunting grounds, should give every one an opportunity

FOR AN OUTING

You will find the place you want is reached by the lines of the

Southern Pacific Company.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Mgr.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and
Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.
R. GELATT, Proprietor.

ROUND VALLEY & MONO MILLS TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse and buggy—round trip | $1 50 |
| Loaded wagon and two animals | 1 00 |
| Each additional pair of animals | 50 |
| Horseman | 25 |
| Pack Animals, each | 25 |
| Hogs and sheep, each. | 5 |
| Loose stock, each | 5 |

Empty teams—half price.

jy9 3m J. L. C. SHERWIN, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Buggy team | $1 50 |
| Loaded wagon and two animals | 1 00 |
| Each additional pair of animals | 50 |
| Horseman | 25 |
| Pack Animals, each | 25 |
| Hogs and sheep, each | 5 |
| Loose stock, each | 5 |

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

| | |
|---|---|
| Buggy team | $1 50 |
| Loaded wagon and two animals | 1 00 |
| Each additional pair of animals | 50 |
| Horseman | 25 |
| Pack Animals, each | 25 |
| Hogs and sheep, each | 5 |
| Loose stock, each | 5 |

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse and buggy | $ 75 |
| Double team | 1 00 |
| Additional span | 37½ |
| Horseman | 25 |
| Loose stock | 5 |

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND
GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
OF GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE,
AT THE
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
BRIDGEPORT.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF GOODS
REDUCED TO
BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions,
Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

THIS PAPER
IS ONLY $[illegible] A YEAR.

THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
IS THE
PIONEER JOURNAL
OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE
SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,
IN CALIFORNIA.

### A PRETTY GIRL'S MISTAKE.

**The Victim Did Not Appear to Mind It in the Least.**

She was little and dainty and trim, with brown eyes and hair, rosy cheeks and a neat little brown dress that exactly matched as well as fitted her. And as she sat on the wicker seat of a car in an Illinois suburban train and looked up at her big, handsome lover, who sat beside her, it was evident that she was just as proud of him as he was of her. It was a quarter to eight o'clock in the evening and the south town crowd was just reaching the city for the theaters. When the train reached the Randolph street station, says the Chicago Times, they in common with the rest of the crowd rose to leave the train.

Just as they reached the car door he spoke to her as she was leading the way and turned back to their seat for a forgotten opera glass. She did not hear him and went calmly on, out to the platform and down the car steps to the ground.

Once more on firm footing she glanced behind her, slipped her little hand within the arm of another stalwart young man who was at that instant beside her and snuggled up to him for protection from the cold wind that swept around the corner of the waiting room. He looked down with surprise but did not resist, and they had taken half a dozen steps across the platform when she looked up to wonder at his silence. Then she saw the strange face.

A little shriek, and then the embarrassed; "Oh! pardon—excuse me!" and she fled back to the right man, who was even then coming out of the car, and had watched the scene with amazement. The commuters smiled and wondered what she would do or say as a reward to her lover for his surprise, and a proof that it was all, every bit, a mistake. But he laughed a hearty laugh, and she blushed very rosily, so no one doubted that it would be all right.

### DUST AT SEA.

**The Peculiar Phenomena Noticed on Board a British Vessel.**

The British ship Berean, which recently made the voyage from Tasmania around Cape Horn to England, encountered a remarkable but not unusual phenomenon at sea, viz., a storm of dust. After crossing the equator, says School at Home, she fell into the northeast trade winds, and when about six hundred miles west of the Cape de Verde Islands, the nearest land, "the Berean's sails and rigging were thinly coated with a very fine powder dust of a dark yellow or saffron color, scarcely discernible on or near the deck, but profuse on the highest parts of the rigging," so that the sails appeared "tanned."

Fine dust falling on vessels in the Atlantic near the Cape de Verde archipelago has often been reported, but it has so often been of a reddish hue that it is known among sailors as "red fog," and has been generally supposed to come from South America. The observation on board the Berean appears to overthrow this conclusion, and to determine the African origin both of the Atlantic dust and the so-called "blood rains" of southern Europe.

Admiral Smyth many years ago reported, during his stay in Sicily, on the 14th of March, 1814, a "blood rain," which fell "in large, muddy drops, and deposited a very minute sand of a yellow-red color"—quite similar to that now reported by the Berean. He then regarded it as "sirocco dust" from the African desert, "crowning the beautiful theory of atmospheric circulation." Both on the Atlantic ocean and in Europe these rains of dust have almost invariably fallen between January and April—a period of the year in which the Sahara is most arid.

### AMERICA'S MUSICAL NEED.

**A School for Instruction in Opera Would Help Musicians, Singers and Composers.**

What we need, says a writer in the Forum, is American opera given under American influence. A school for opera should be established here. It would keep at home those young musicians who annually go abroad to study and would encourage those to undertake a musical education who are deterred from it by the expense which they would incur by European training. The school should not only train singers, but also young men ambitious to become orchestra players and orchestra leaders. There should be in connection with it a theater in which operas might be produced. The institution would thus be a practical school for opera. Native singers would thus have the advantage of being heard under the most favorable conditions, and native instrumentalities would display their talent in the orchestra; we need, especially, a better training in this country for orchestra leaders. American composers, too, would be greatly helped, for the school should endeavor to encourage them, not by ignoring works written by foreigners, but by giving preference to operas written by Americans. If it were possible to raise a guarantee fund for such an establishment, splendid results might be obtained in a very short time.

**A Queer Dance Hall.**

Passengers of the Southern Pacific railway complained that the waiting room at the Santa Clara station was closed always. The officials investigated and discovered that the station agent, an enterprising young man, had a flourishing dancing academy in full blast in the waiting room. He had a piano in the ladies' waiting room and had been giving dancing lessons in the afternoons and evenings. To have outsiders in the rooms might have interfered with his pupils, so he kept the doors locked. That passengers had nowhere to sit down didn't worry the agent. The officials closed the dancing school very suddenly, but had not the heart to discharge Allen.

**The Diamond Beetle.**

One variety of beetle is called the "Diamond Beetle," because it is covered with minute points which reflect the light. They are employed for trimming dresses, and sometimes a particularly fine one is kept alive and allowed to wander over the corsage of the wearer, attached by a slender chain.

### VALUE OF SLEEP.

**Great Men Believe in Nature's Sweet Restorer.**

"The habit of great men in the matter of sleep forms an interesting subject of inquiry," said Mr. E. W. Jacobs, of Boston, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "and I believe such an inquiry would show that those who have made the greatest mark on the world's history have always taken it in abundance. There is a popular belief that Napoleon took only four or five hours' rest, but to my mind the theory has grown out of the desire of his admirers to show that in this matter, as in all others, he differed from his fellows. As a matter of fact, it was impossible to tell exactly how long he slumbered, but it is certain that, like the great generals in our own civil war, he availed himself of every opportunity to seek the greatest of all means of relief from fatigue. Even when considering his plans on the occasion of the greatest event of his military career, the battle of Waterloo, the hour left him before the decisive moment arrived was occupied with a snooze, which he took with deliberation, after giving instructions to one of his aides to arouse him at the given time. So great, indeed, was his love of a nap that his most trusted companions in arms always showed a regard for his feelings on the subject by never disturbing him. Napoleon's case is only that of most military heroes and of most great men. Gladstone rarely takes less than seven hours' sleep. Whenever he is preparing for a great effort in the house of commons he always likes a short afternoon siesta. Bismarck has displayed a similar habit on the occasion of the most fierce parliamentary debates. When all-night sittings were common Parnell would go to his hotel, seek his bed and leave instructions with one of his colleagues to have him aroused whenever a crucial point was reached. These are only a few examples of the great men who have shown their thorough appreciation of that great boon which 'knits up the raveled sleeve of care.'"

### BEECHER'S VOICE.

**How the Great Minister Was Trained in Childhood.**

From his infancy, Mr. Beecher's enlarged tonsils produced a thickness of speech, and this had been a source of anxiety to his father, fearing if it could not be remedied that he would never be able to preach, says the Ladies' Home Journal. But no better place could have been selected to overcome that trouble, and to make him faithful in his studies, than Mount Pleasant. His teacher compelled perfection in all his recitations.

Through the efforts of another teacher the thickness of speech was overcome. He would drill the boy a whole hour on one word, make him take a position on a line in the middle of the floor, and tone, pronunciation, emphasis and gesture were rigorously practiced. Every inflection of the voice, gesture and articulation were repeated day after day, with such variations as his progress made necessary, until the pupil had himself, his voice and gestures trained and subdued to the right expression.

It will hardly appear credible to those who knew Mr. Beecher only after he became a public speaker that such drilling could ever have been necessary. Surely, his father must have been almost inspired to have selected such a school for one with Mr. Beecher's peculiar characteristics. The place itself, the surroundings, his teachers and associates were wonderfully fitted to build him up for the work that came to him in more mature life.

### CHAINS AND ANCHORS.

**How the United States Makes Those Which It Uses.**

In the manufacture of its own chains and anchors the United States claims to secure results otherwise unattainable on the score of strength and durability, even making its own iron, using nothing but the finest of malleable scraps, and the process is unique. The metal, says the New York Sun, as withdrawn from the furnace a glowing white mass, is rolled into long flat slabs of about one inch in thickness, which are cut up into short lengths, to be again subject to intense heat; these, being withdrawn, are rolled into billets of a few inches square at the ends and about two feet long, which are now for a third time thrust into the furnace, and at a white heat are taken out by means of large tongs suspended by a chain from an overhead trolley wheel, then rolled quickly into rods of various sizes and a number of feet long, being allowed to cool gradually in the air The rods are now cut cold into short lengths for the links, which are formed by again beating and placing upon a special contrivance and turned into a staple shape, the staples being then linked together, completing the chain, the ends welded together by hand, the joining piece then put on—the link being then complete, so far as workmanship is concerned. To test the work, a long ditch running on one side of the shop is provided at one end with secure fastenings and at the other by a hydraulic engine, by means of which the chain is drawn tight and subjected to so many tons pressure; if, under this, a link breaks or exhibits any flaw, it is rejected.

**Gladstone's Memory.**

Mr. Gladstone is known among his colleagues in public life as "the man with the terrible memory," and yet it has been said of him that he has forgotten more than most British statesmen ever knew. His memory has always been good, but he has improved it greatly by forcing it to retain facts that other men make memoranda of and forget. When he was prime minister it was his practice to keep the run of all the details of business with the execution of which three secretaries were intrusted. Mr. Gladstone possesses the invaluable accomplishment of putting to use all the odd moments of his time. It is then that the bulk of his correspondence, which exceeds in volume that of any of his contemporaries, is disposed of. His autograph is more familiar to Englishmen than that of any other public man.

### CURIOUS COINS.

**French Pieces of Which Only a Few Were Struck.**

Numismatists or coin collectors have interesting objects of search in two coins which belong to the transition period between the French republic and the Second empire, says the Youth's Companion. One of these is an extremely rare coin which was struck off just at the moment of the assumption of the reins of empire by Napoleon III. Only the die for the obverse or head of a new imperial coin had been completed, and by some accident, or possibly by mischievous design, a coin was struck off which bore the head of "Napoleon III., Emperor," on one side, and "French Republic" on the other.

This contradictory coin is of interest to others than numismatists, for it symbolizes in a striking way the many sudden changes which have taken place in French politics in the past century.

With the other coin a singular story is connected. While Louis Napoleon was "prince president," and just before he made himself emperor, a decree was issued ordering a five-franc silver piece to be coined bearing his image.

The dies were made, and one coin was struck off as a sample and sent to the prince president for approval. But some time passed before he examined it. When at last he gave it his attention he was annoyed to find that he had been represented on the coin with a "love-lock," or hooked lock of hair on the temple, which he did actually wear at that period, but which he thought unsuitable to so dignified and permanent a representation of himself as an effigy upon a coin.

The prince president sent for the director of the mint, and ordered him to remove the "love-lock." Then he found that his silence with regard to the piece had been taken for approval, and that the stamping of the coins had commenced.

The work was stopped, and the image deprived of its undignified lock; but the twenty-three coins that had already been struck off were not destroyed, and are now regarded as of great value.

### THE GREAT VICTORIA FALLS.

**Among the Grandest in the World, Though Hidden.**

Livingstone was the first to describe to us the great falls of the upper Zambesi river, which he called the Victoria falls. These falls, says the New York Sun, are among the greatest in the world. The most recent visitor to them is Mr. Decle, a French explorer who is now carrying out ethnological investigations in the upper Zambesi region. He has made some remarks about these falls which give us a different impression of them from that commonly held.

He says that all his predecessors have spoken so enthusiastically of the falls that he hardly dares to express his own opinion. "I will content myself," he adds, "by saying that they would be very grand if one could only see them. The great river, about a mile wide at this place, suddenly contracts and disappears, apparently into the bowels of the earth, falling from a height which I estimate at about four hundred feet, into a gorge which is about five hundred feet wide. The water dashes itself with such violence to the bottom of this gorge that much of it rebounds high in the air, and a column of spray and vapor rises at least three hundred feet above the level of the river. One can see this column, plainly marking the location of the falls, seven miles away, and their roar can be heard for several miles. I could find no position where I could see the bottom of the gorge, and there was only a single place where it was possible for me to see as much as six hundred feet in width of the falls at one time. It is impossible to compare the Victoria falls with those of Niagara. The latter are very grand and the former are terrific, but more on account of what we imagine than because of what we can see."

### WOULDN'T TAKE PAY.

**A Bootblack's Neat Reply to the Remark of a One-Legged Veteran.**

Two men stood on a New York street corner chatting, one having his boots blacked the while, the other trying to keep a poor cigar burning. The latter, says the New York Herald, had but one leg. When the ragged little bootblack had got through with the one and collected a nickel he tapped his box smartly with his brush and looked up at the one-legged man:

"Shine 'em up, sir?"

"Why, I've only got one foot, young chap."

"Shine 'em up, sir?"

"Well, I don't know—you charge a nickel for two feet, I s'pose you'll do mine for two and a half cents, eh?"

"Yes," said the boy, "if you'll furnish the change." He went industriously to work polishing up the lonely foot, while the two men continued joking. The one-legged man was telling the other fellow about leaving his leg on the slope of Lookout mountain. He had pulled out a ten-cent piece mechanically, as he talked, and the boy was a long time on the job. When the lad had put an extra fine polish on the broad buttoned shoe, the one-legged customer cheerily tendered the dime.

"I always pay double," said he, laughing patronizingly, "on account of the wear and tear on the boy's feelings."

"An' I allus don't take nothing'," retorted the dirty little fellow, shouldering his box with the conventional swing. "My grandpa left a leg in the war an' I don't take nothin' fur a one leg job, see?—on account o' de wear an' tear on me feelings—see?" he added, slyly.

And he swaggered away with an air of independence that struck the two men speechless with amazement.

**Dripping Trees.**

Travelers in Washington and British Columbia frequently tell of seeing trees dripping with moisture when neither rain nor dew was present. The strange sight is said to be due to the remarkable condensing power of the leaves of some of the fir trees, which, when the humidity of the atmosphere closely approaches the dew point, collect the moisture from the air until the drops fall to the ground.

### DEALERS IN HEIRESSES.

**Brokers Who Supply Rich American Girls with Doubly Poor Husbands.**

European marriage brokers are constantly besieged with requests for introductions to rich American orphans, particularly from insolent young officers, and it is not unlikely that at least eighty of the ninety-three officers recently mentioned by the Great Britain bureau made known their wants on the condition that only Americans need apply. The game between the agent and the boarding-house keeper is simple. He goes to her with the inquiry whether she has, or will have soon, young American women in her house. The answer is invariably affirmative, for every boarding-house keeper catches an American girl sooner or later. The agent then explains his errand, says the American Analyst, gives his military customer a gilt-edged title, character and so on, and agrees to give the woman thirty-three and a third per cent. of his commission in case their united efforts accomplish the match in question. This commission is regulated according to the size of the American girl's dowry. A case without a dowry is not on record, for a dowry is the sine qua non of the whole affair. The housekeeper's duties are simply to find out all about the American girl's property and family, and are, therefore, not onerous, for she would exert herself to get this information for her own private satisfaction anyhow.

If this course of inquiry elicit the fact that the American girl is a real American heiress, with real American gold to the amount of a thousand or more annually, the spick and span young officer, with his income of minus a thousand or more annually, is brought around. He appears at dinner at the landlady's right, and is introduced as Herr Baron Bierfass of the guards, best friend of the imperial caretaker of the boots. He is all red and blue, with sleek hair parted down the back of his neck and a mustache pulled out straight to his ears. He talks German love as fast as a dog can trot, and if he does not get the girl it is because she does not love an officer of the guards when she sees him. American mammas and papas are frequently dazzled by the great names in the letters of their daughters in Germany, and they palpitate with modest American pride when "Von Leberwurst" or "Von Schalkopf," with "Lieutenant Herr Baron" or "Hauptmann Herr Graf" before it, shines in the list of regular callers.

### THE CUP USED BY JESUS.

**Probably of Glass, Though for Centuries Supposed to Be an Emerald.**

The sacred cup, the traditional "sacro catino," belonging to the cathedral at Genoa, which for centuries has been supposed to have been carved from a perfect emerald, has lately been thoroughly inspected by a jeweler, who pronounces it simply green glass, says the St. Louis Republic. The cup, which is more pan than cup shaped, is fourteen inches wide and five inches deep, and is by many believed to be the identical cup used by Jesus at the institution of the Lord's Supper. After the crucifixion it is said to have fallen into the hands of King Herod, who used it in a triumphant way at many wild banquets. According to tradition it came into the hands of the officers of the Genoese republic in the year 1101, having been given as an equivalent for money due from the crusaders, who had captured the relic during their famous expeditions to the east. At the beginning of the fourteenth century the Genoese government pawned the cup for the magnificent sum of two hundred thousand pounds sterling and afterward redeemed it, more on account of its supposed value as a gem than for its historical worth. Had the officials known what now seems to be the fact that the cup was simply an extraordinary specimen of the glass worker's art, the two hundred thousand pounds sterling would no doubt have been slow in forthcoming. When the French captured Genoa the sacro catino was a part of the spoils. Their chemists, jewelers, glass workers and others tested the sacred cup—the majority of the experimenters concurring in the belief that it had been fashioned from a genuine emerald of great size and extraordinary fineness. Among the dissenters was Chevri, who contended that the sacred relic was made of glass. Since that time the genuineness of the cup has been doubted. The testimony of the American jeweler mentioned adds weight to the supposition. Many believe, be it glass or gem, that it is really what the church claims—a relic of our Saviour.

**Public Comfort.**

Visitors to the world's fair will avail themselves of a bureau of public comfort managed by the exhibition authorities. This will have headquarters in a building on the grounds and will provide for visitors means of information and almost every facility for convenience and comfort except lodging. The bureau will be managed by W. M. Kasson, who had charge of similar service at the Philadelphia centennial, though on a much smaller scale than is now planned. A separate organization having arrangements with the hotels and lodging houses of the city will extend its services to all visitors who wish it. It is the determination to protect visitors from imposition of every description and to see that prices are kept down to a reasonable basis.

**Bad Temper of Divers.**

An Australian pearl-diver recounts his experiences in the April Century. He says that one of the strange effects of diving is the invariable bad temper felt while working at the bottom of the sea; and as this usually passes away as soon as the surface is reached it may be supposed to be due to the pressure of air inside the dress, affecting the lungs and through them the brain. A diver often becomes so angry at some imaginary wrong-doing on the part of those in the boat above that he gives the signal to be pulled up, "with the intention of knocking the heads off the entire crew"—only to forget what he came up for when the surface is reached.

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